

The Democratic Banner.

\$1.50 PER YEAR

MT. VERNON, O., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1914—No. 73

ESTABLISHED 1836

AUSTRIAN ARMY FALLS BACK

Legions Are Forced To Evacuate Russian Poland

Second Army Suffers Rout—Russians Mass 2,000,000 Strong Along The East Prussian Border With The Intention Of Resuming The German Invasion—Internal Troubles Threatening The Dual Monarchy—Progress Of Russian Campaign

Rome, Sept. 10.—Attempting to evade the Russian double advance, the Austrians have evacuated Russian Poland, following the rout of another army at Rawa, thirty-two miles northwest of Lemberg, Galicia, according to advices from St. Petersburg.

Complete victory is claimed by the Russian war office in the fighting that has been raging north of Lemberg and it is reported that a large number of Germans were among the troops captured.

With the menace from the south removed from their advance, the Russians have massed 2,000,000 strong, along the East Prussian frontier, with the evident intention of resuming the German invasion.

News from Austria indicates that the dual monarchy is in grave danger of internal troubles, while her military situation is daily becoming worse.

Even Berlin seems to have lost something of its prevailing optimism. It confesses to the turning of anxious eyes in the direction of the ally in Galicia. During the first few weeks of war Germany and Austria virtually dictated the direction of the campaign along the Russian border, because of the inadequacy of Russian railroad and other transport. But this situation has been radically changed by the Russian successes in Galicia.

One of the most significant features of the Austrian misfortunes is the growing uneasiness in Rumania and other Balkan states. Montenegro and Serbia already are engaged against Austria and have taken the offensive. Rumania also is hungry for territory and is said to be ready at any moment to throw her 200,000 veteran troops against Austria.

DROPPED BOMBS ON PARIS

Two German Aviators Captured By French Troops.

Paris, Sept. 10.—Among the prisoners taken by the French at Cholet were two lieutenants of the German aviation corps, who recently bombarded Paris. The pilot was a prominent aviator before the war and holds several records. The observation officer has been identified as a former accountant in a silk firm at Paris which he left on the eve of mobilization.

The men were arrested at Orry-la-Ville in the department of Oise.

BATTLE RAGED FOR HOURS

Allies Forced to Yield Town of Senlis to the Germans.

Paris, Sept. 10.—The battle at Senlis, thirty miles north of Paris, raged from morning to the afternoon. The town was occupied by a British force, supported by French light cavalry and African troops. They held their ground until noon. At that time German tanks poured in from all the villages nearby, converging on Senlis, which had to submit to a rather heavy bombardment. Several monuments and buildings including the cathedral were damaged.

The first Uhlans appeared about one o'clock, coming from the direction of Crepy-en-Valois and Renteuil. The allies then retired in good order after destroying the stores. The Germans entered the town an hour later. According to their custom they entered the houses and drove out the residents, forcing them to march before them. Chantilly, according to this account, was saved from destruction by the devotion of the mayor of the town.

PRINCE HENRY

Brother of Kaiser, Who Holds High Naval Rank.



CAPTURE 40,000 MEN

German Announce Reduction of French Fortress of Maubeuge.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The announcement of the German victory at Maubeuge and the surrender of that important fortified French town was conveyed to the German embassy here in the following radiogram: "General headquarters report that Maubeuge has fallen; 400 guns, four generals and 40,000 prisoners captured."

A radiogram from Berlin to the German embassy here explains in addition to other matters the situation with regard to the relations of Spain toward the warring nations. It said: "The Spanish ambassador at Berlin strongly denies the rumors of Spain's unfriendly attitude against Germany and Austria. All the Spanish party leaders are for a strictly neutral position on the part of their government."

In another dispatch there was this reference to Maubeuge: "All German papers emphasize the importance of the capture of Maubeuge."

Americans Must Leave Paris.

Paris, Sept. 10.—Sudden panic seized Paris and many persons who had announced their intention of remaining here fled. This feeling of panic was increased when Myron T. Herrick, the United States ambassador, ordered all Americans to leave the city at once, no matter whether they are residents or merely visitors.

British Cruiser Wrecked.

London, Sept. 10.—The White Star liner Oceanic, now a converted cruiser, is a total wreck on the north coast of Scotland. All the officers and crew are reported saved.

Belgians Blamed.

Pittsburg, Sept. 10.—A Sharon priest returning from Germany says the Belgians and not the Germans have been guilty of atrocities.

NEW WAR PICTURES FROM BELGIUM, SHOWING SACRIFICE OF HORSES AT BATTLE OF HAELEN



1 AFTER THE BATTLE AT HAELEN, BELGIUM. 2 BURYING HORSES KILLED IN BATTLE AT HAELEN. PHOTOS BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

These are new actual war pictures from Belgium. They were taken after the battle between the Belgians and the Germans at Haelen. Notice in the picture at the right that the man with

the ax is chopping off the horses' legs so that the bodies will fit in the ditch. The other picture shows a Belgian barricade in the turn of a street and dead German cavalry horses. Thousands of horses have been killed in the fighting so far in the war. Thousands of others have been ridden to death in the forced marches of advance or retreat.

PONTIFF TO ISSUE APPEAL FOR PEACE

Hopes Encyclical Will Lead to An Armistice.

Rome, Sept. 10.—The forthcoming papal encyclical, the issue of which has been purposely delayed until the result of a decisive battle has been announced, will contain an appeal for peace.

Pope Benedict has approached Austria and Germany through their envoys here, and both informed the pontiff that they are favorably disposed to second his efforts for peace. The czar is understood to be prepared to submit the pope's offer to the deferential consideration of England and France. Pope Benedict hopes that his appeal may lead to an armistice which would be a prelude of peace.

HARD HIT BY THE WAR

Copper Industry May Receive Aid From the Government.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Federal aid for the copper industry, which is said to have been badly hit by the war, is proposed in a resolution introduced in the house by Representative McDonald of Michigan, a Progressive. The resolution directs the secretary of the treasury to purchase not to exceed 15,000,000 pounds of copper bullion from smelting works located in the United States. It is provided that in making purchases the price shall not exceed the average price of copper bullion in New York for the six months beginning January, 1914, and ending in June.

KAISER'S NOTE TO WILSON

Protests Against Use of Dum-dum Bullets and Belgians' Acts.

Washington, Sept. 10.—President Wilson received a personal cablegram from Emperor William of Germany, protesting against the use by the allied army of dum-dum bullets and the participation in the war by civilians of Belgium. The message expressed also the German emperor's deep regret at the destruction of the Belgian city of Louvain. "My heart bleeds for Louvain," is one of the phrases which the emperor is understood to have used. He declared, however, that the population of Belgium had offered such resistance that his generals had in many cases found it necessary to administer severe punishment.

New Treaty of Commerce.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The foreign relations committee ordered a favorable report on a treaty of commerce between the United States and "Léopold Yassou, son of Menlik, king of kings of Ethiopia." The reading of the title of the treaty in the executive session provoked considerable merriment.

KEEP COOL, SAYS SENATOR STONE

Americans Urged to Observe Strict Neutrality.

SPEECH IMPRESSES SENATE

Deplores Partisan Expressions On the Part of Citizens and the Attitude of Certain Newspapers—Americans, He Says, Should First Promote Interests and Welfare of Their Own Country.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Senator William J. Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, made a fervent appeal in the senate to the American people to observe the strictest neutrality in regard to the European war. The senator's speech made a profound impression on the senate.

"The effect of the appeal of the president became instantly manifest," said Senator Stone referring to President Wilson's admonition to the people to observe neutrality. "Undoubtedly that address has exercised a fine restraining influence on the conduct and even on the expression of a great body of the people. But as this stupendous conflict progresses from week to week it has become the one all absorbing subject of public thought and attention; and now, I regret to say, that we have everywhere increasing evidences that many of our people are being more divided in groups, and that these groups are becoming more and more sympathetic and outspoken partisans of the one side or the other; especially is this true of a large number of our most important daily papers."

"Every important country of Europe is represented here in the naturalized foreign-born population or in their immediate offspring. It is not only natural, but almost inevitable, that the sympathies of these people should be poured forth in strong currents upon their respective fatherlands. But I wish to admonish these, my fellow citizens, and to impress upon them a renewed realization of the supreme and all important fact that they are, above all, American citizens. I appeal to these American citizens first to serve and promote the interests, welfare and honor of our government and people."

Senator Stone then referred to the attitude of some of the big newspapers and admonished them to avoid partisan expressions.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS RISING

American Packers Control Argentine Output of Meat.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Average prices of practically all important agricultural products on September 10 showed increases over quotations of one year ago, according to the department of agriculture's general review. Cotton was the marked exception, falling nearly three cents a pound. Nearly all the grains showed big increases, while average prices of meat animals on August 15 were \$7.63 per hundredweight, compared with \$7.20 a year ago and \$6.56 in 1912. Butter and potatoes show slight decreases.

According to testimony before Magistrate McAdoo in New York, beef packers of the United States are now in absolute control of the Argentine output of beef, thus destroying the value of Argentine beef as a competitive check on the prices of native beef.

SMOKE SIGNALS USED

Slav Spy System Defeated the Austrian Armies.

Copenhagen, Sept. 10.—According to private dispatches received here, the Austrian headquarters staff attributes the defeat of the Austrian armies to the Slav spy system, which has been brought to a fine art. The Austrian staff asserts it can prove that the movements of the army around Lemberg were divulged to the Russians by means of smoke signals from house tops. It has been the practice, the Austrians believe, for the people of Galicia to send up different colored smoke through their chimneys when the movements of the Austrian army became known in the towns and villages. Thus a certain kind of coal would give a black smoke. Wood was burned to give white smoke. The method would probably never have been even guessed at were it not that a spy was caught and confessed before being shot.

German War Loan.

Washington, Sept. 10.—A German war loan of one milliard marks (\$238,000,000) treasury bills and an unlimited state loan has been announced at Berlin, according to a dispatch received at the German embassy here. The loan bears five per cent interest and was given out at 97.5.

Pressure for funds to carry on the war has forced Germany to call on the Imperial bank to float a loan of \$250,000,000. The money will be obtained by the sale of five per cent treasury bonds and government notes.

OHIO HAPPENINGS

Burglar Back In Jail. Findlay, O., Sept. 10.—John J. Garland, known as the "gentleman burglar," was placed in the Hancock county jail by Sheriff Kennedy, who arrested him just as Garland was released from the Stillwater, Minn., penitentiary, where he had served three years. Garland broke jail here just after he had been sentenced to the Ohio penitentiary for three years.

Union Veteran Legion.

Zanesville, O., Sept. 10.—General O. W. Aldrich of Columbus was nominated without opposition for national commander of the Union Veteran Legion. Columbus was selected as the meeting place for next year, but later the Columbus delegation, upon request of other delegates, surrendered the honor and it was decided to meet next in Fredericksburg, Va.

Governor Cox in Crash.

Youngstown, O., Sept. 10.—The temporary stand occupied by Governor Cox, Attorney General and Mrs. Hogan, and about 100 other persons at the Canfield fair, collapsed and all fell to the ground. The stand was only about three feet high. More than fifty on the stand were bruised. The state officials escaped injury.

Will Keep Up Library.

Bellefontaine, O., Sept. 10.—Dr. E. S. Sloan, the Boston millionaire, who presented Zanesfield with a library costing \$12,000, announced he would establish an endowment fund. He will also stock the library with books.

"Healthier Babies" Contest.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 10.—The health department formally awarded prizes in a "healthier babies" contest. Of 300 baby contestants none were perfect, but two scored 95½ points out of a possible 100.

Wilson Considers Railroad Case.

Washington, Sept. 10.—President Wilson began consideration of an appeal laid before him yesterday by a committee of railroad executives representing every large road in the country. He was asked to aid the railroads in tiding over financial difficulties arising from the war in Europe. No specific plan was presented.

LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN

CHICAGO, Sept. 10. Cattle—Booves, \$8.80@10.75; steers, \$8.20@9.25; soakers and feeders, \$5.40@6.20; cows and heifers, \$7.75@9.20; calves, \$7.50@11.50. Hogs—Light, \$25.50@30.00; mixed, \$24.00@28.00; heavy, \$24.00@35.00; rough, \$18.00@22.00; pigs, \$14.75@18.50. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$15.00@20.00; yearlings, \$25.00@30.00; lambs, \$25.00@30.00. Receipts—Cattle, 100; hogs, 12,000; sheep and lambs, 25,000.

EAST BUFFALO, Sept. 10. Cattle—Prime steers, \$25.00@30.00; shipping steers, \$24.00@28.00; butchers, \$24.00@28.00; heifers, \$24.00@28.00; cows, \$24.00@28.00; bulls, \$24.00@28.00; soakers and feeders, \$15.00@20.00; calves, \$15.00@20.00. Hogs—Light, \$25.00@30.00; mixed, \$24.00@28.00; heavy, \$24.00@35.00; rough, \$18.00@22.00; pigs, \$14.75@18.50. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$15.00@20.00; yearlings, \$25.00@30.00; lambs, \$25.00@30.00. Receipts—Cattle, 150; hogs, 1,700; sheep and lambs, 200.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 10. Cattle—Choice fat steers, \$25.00@30.00; butchers, \$24.00@28.00; heifers, \$24.00@28.00; cows, \$24.00@28.00; bulls, \$24.00@28.00; soakers and feeders, \$15.00@20.00; calves, \$15.00@20.00. Hogs—Light, \$25.00@30.00; mixed, \$24.00@28.00; heavy, \$24.00@35.00; rough, \$18.00@22.00; pigs, \$14.75@18.50. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$15.00@20.00; yearlings, \$25.00@30.00; lambs, \$25.00@30.00. Receipts—Cattle, 100; hogs, 1,500; sheep and lambs, 200.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10. Cattle—Steers, \$25.00@30.00; cows, \$24.00@28.00; heifers, \$24.00@28.00; calves, \$15.00@20.00. Hogs—Light, \$25.00@30.00; mixed, \$24.00@28.00; heavy, \$24.00@35.00; rough, \$18.00@22.00; pigs, \$14.75@18.50. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$15.00@20.00; yearlings, \$25.00@30.00; lambs, \$25.00@30.00. Receipts—Cattle, 100; hogs, 1,500; sheep and lambs, 200.

BOSTON, Sept. 10. Wool—Old and Pennsylvania fleeces, Delaine 50/60, 20; XX, 21; half blood combing, 20; three eighths blood combing, 20; Delaine unwashed, 27@28.

Tobacco Crop Assured.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 10.—Recent rains have resulted in assuring the dark tobacco crops. The usual yield is being anticipated this fall. With the European markets blocked many growers are facing bankruptcy.

Will Be No Strike.

Philadelphia, Sept. 10.—After a conference representatives of the Garment Workers' union and manufacturers asserted that there would be no strike.

Means Free Wheat.

Washington, Sept. 10.—A resolution has been introduced in the house by Representative Howard of Georgia, a Democrat, directing the president to suspend the collection of custom duties on wheat until such time after the cessation of hostilities as in his judgment may be conducive to the welfare of the citizens of the United States.

HAMMER FRENCH CENTE

Germans Striving to Pierce Allies' Line.

BATTLE STILL RAGING

Kaiser's Right Bearing Brunt of Enemy's Attack.

MAUBEUGE FORTS REDUCED

Berlin Claims German Forces Captured 40,000 Prisoners, Including French and English Troops—Four Generals and 400 Guns Also Seized. Russians Signally Defeat Austrians Thirty Miles Northwest of Lemberg—Germany Floats Loan.

Paris, Sept. 10.—Everything points to the belief that the French are gaining real successes which will be decisive if the center in the Vitry-le-Francois district holds out. The Germans seem to be making the strongest effort there with troops from eastern Belgium and Luxembourg who are not so fatigued as General Von Kluck's troops, composing the German right wing. The French are holding their positions sufficiently well to allow the successes their left is obtaining to be driven home.

The official communique says: "On our left wing all the attempts of the Germans to break our formations or those of our troops on the right bank of the Ourcq were unsuccessful. The English army has crossed the Marne. The enemy has retreated about forty kilometers. At our center and on our right wing there is no notable change."

General Pau is reported to be advancing north of Sezanne toward the plateaux which command the center of the whole battlefield. On his left the British force has driven the Germans across the Grand Morin and Petit Morin rivers and over the Marne itself, while on the extreme left the French sixth army, advancing from Paris along the Ourcq river, has had further successes and is threatening General Von Kluck's communications.

In the east the Germans so far have failed in their attempts to break across the rivers and through the hills of Argonne between Vitry-le-Francois and Verdun on the right wing of the allies.

The German right has retreated 25 miles, while the British crossing to the north of the River Marne, is pushing at the retreating invaders' heels.

Fall of Maubeuge.

Army headquarters at Berlin announced that the French fortress of Maubeuge has fallen before the German siege. Four generals, 40,000 prisoners and 400 guns are declared to have been taken in the victory, the greatest, from the German viewpoint, since the war began. It is stated that Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Hesse has been wounded.

Maubeuge, which was one of the strongest French fortresses, is on the Sambre river about 150 miles northeast of Paris. It is guarded by a ring of outer and inner detached forts, and it required about two weeks for the heavy German siege guns to compel capitulation. The 40,000 prisoners reported captured probably include French and English troops, as Maubeuge was occupied by both French and English during the retreat of the allied armies from Belgium. The chief result of the capture of Maubeuge, according to military experts, will be the release of the besieging force for operations nearer Paris.

Two German merchant ships have been sunk in the Atlantic by the French cruisers Conde and Descares, aided by the British cruiser Bristol.

Russian troops have signally defeated the Austrians at Rawa, thirty-two miles northwest of Lemberg. Russia is now concentrating 3,500,000 troops for the invasion of German Poland.